

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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PROGRESS.

As we surpass our fathers' skill,
Our sons will shame our own;
A thousand things are hidden still,
And not a hundred known.
And had some prophet spoken true
Of all we shall achieve,
The wonders were so widely new
That no man would believe.

TEKESON.

The Passing Show.

The London money market had spasms during the Rand strike. We are told that it is much better since the strike was settled.

While privilege preys the populace pays. In a few years Socialism will abolish privilege.

The Socialist is the world's schoolmaster. He is teaching mankind some new lessons.

The class struggle is such a hideous fact that it can never be hidden in the smoke of galling guns. Neither can it be drowned by the squeak of little politicians and press barrackers.

Seismic disturbances were recorded in various parts of Australia during the past week, and the Australian Cuckoo is to the front with an explanation. It is the shaking of the earth at the second coming of Christ. According to the same unscientific authority Halley's comet caused his hens to stop laying, while a recently discovered meteorite was a bag of bullock-bells melted together by a bush fire. Such is the result of our religious instruction in public schools.

Krupps started 103 years ago, and first employed six men. Now it is a company with £6,000,000 capital, and employs 70,000 wage-slaves. It is the strongest power for evil in Germany, and it uses French and German statesmen like soft putty. Liebknecht "staggered humanity" with revelations of some of the conspiracies of this concern.

We are undoubtedly progressing. The ancients knew poverty, our grandfathers studied the cause of it, and the modern Socialist discovered its remedy.

One section of modern society works hard all its life, that another section may vulgarly brag about its patriotism and loyalty at banquets and merry makings.

A rational state of society would give every man something useful to do, and would also ensure everyone his proper reward for whatever he did.

When the workers understand Socialism they will no longer be the hopeless victims of capitalism. They will then know what they are working for and how to get it.

A mother once refused to give her child to King Herod. Why should Australian mothers now give their children over to the military moloch?

For the first century or two after the foundation of Christianity Christians refused to have anything to do with war. Now the bishops and other leading Christians are the first to ask Jehovah to bless their country's battles. They hold most of the shares in the gun-making concerns.

The Liberals under Joe Cook pretend to be amazed at the grand residences that Pearce was building for certain leading swashbucklers. The real trouble with the Cookites is that their class would have to pay the piper out of the surplus value they wring from the toilers.

Mrs. Hyndman, wife of H. M. Hyndman, the veteran British Socialist, died on June 27. She was married to Hyndman in 1876, and for 37 years was his constant companion and helpmate in his work. Socialists everywhere will join with us in sympathising with Hyndman in his great loss. Mrs. Hyndman is feelingly referred to in England as the "Mother of Socialism."

According to Father L. McCarthy, the Roman Catholic missionary at Port Mores-



He Gets a Government Billet.

by, Papua, the native Papuan in his savage state "is dirty and indolent." Having an abundance of native food in the forests, the "men sit about all day long chewing betel nut, smoking, and gossiping." Consequently, he says, "they are deteriorating both morally and physically." A poll tax on all males is proposed, and Father McCarthy considers it would be a good thing, as it would compel the native to work. It would also help to solve the difficulty the planters are experiencing in obtaining native labor.

Father McCarthy is evidently a true missionary of the exploiting class. He talks their jargon perfectly. If the Papuan could reason he probably would ask Father McCarthy why he should work seeing he has all he wants? Would he be any better off than the workers who live in civilized city slums? Are "civilized" workers not "deteriorating morally and physically" more rapidly than the Papuan savages? Why should the Papuan be compelled to work for the enrichment of an exploiter? Why does not Father McCarthy work himself? A poll tax on all whites who shirk work would be far more logical and just than a poll tax on niggers who don't know the meaning of it nor experience the need of it. The Papuan is very well as he is, and should be allowed to live without being contaminated by Christian civilization.

The attitude of the Church towards compulsory training was discussed at the Conference of the Australian Freedom League on August 2, and, after discussion, the following motion was passed: "Inasmuch as compulsory military training, outrages civil and religious freedom, and, consequently, is incompatible with Christianity and British justice, we, citizens of Sydney, in meeting assembled, hereby appeal to the Churches to assist us in our efforts to protect citizen rights now being violated by the Commonwealth Defence Act." We shall be agreeably surprised if the appeal does not fall on deaf ears. The Church is both capitalist and militarist these times.

W. H. Kelly, Assistant Federal Minister for Home Affairs, is noising out some of the "business transactions of the Fisher government, and he promises some surprising revelations shortly. As a sample he gives the following to go on with:

The Hon. J. W. Denny, Attorney-General in the late Labor Government of South Australia, owns an area of 25 acres at Keswick. This was leased by the Fisher Government for the purpose of grassing a number of military horses. For this lease the Government contracted to pay Mr. Denny, from Oct. 1, 1911, until Sept. 30, 1913, the sum of £275 annually. After May, 1912, however, the rental was reduced to £250 per year, or the modest figure of £10 per acre.

Mr. Kelly and other Ministers are, of course, very much shocked that a Labor Attorney-General should be the recipient of so much rent, and also that a Labor Government should be so open-handed towards its supporters. Only Liberals should rack-rent and play ducks and drakes with the peoples' money. However, further revelations will be useful, as both Liberals and Laborites

have to utterly discredit themselves before the workers will cease to believe in them.

The injury to plants and animals by the great deposits of soot washed down from the air of factory towns has been traced by Dr. R. C. Benner chiefly to the tar and free acid, both of which are corrosive, while the adhesiveness of the tar prevents plant transpiration. The annual growth rings in a Scotch fir diminished at once after the erection of a factory near, and vegetables in smoky towns showed reduced growth. Lessened sunlight and increased fog are injurious atmospheric conditions. The people of factory districts pay toll in more ways than one to the lords of industry.

N.S. Wales Labor Government is to bring a bill forward to help the people to own their own homes. The new bill is to enable the Savings Bank Commissioners to make advances to citizens, whose incomes are under £600 per annum, and who are anxious to build homes for themselves. The Commissioners will be able to lend up to 75 per cent. of the security in progress payments. If the bill passes we may expect the price of land to shoot upward, for any increase in the number of those seeking land to build on is taken advantage of by the estate agents to send prices up. Under the present system the more money there is made available for purchasing land to build on the more scope there is for the land sharks to rob the people. What we want is something to shoot the land sharks with. It is too much to expect a Labor Party—which is full of such sharks—to give us that.

A "Fair Rents Bill" is also to be introduced by Mr. Holman's Government. It will be interesting to learn what "a fair rent" is according to Jim McGowen, Arthur Griffith, and other Laborite landlords.

New Zealand's I.O.U. Dreadnought has been visiting Canada, where a strong section of influential conspirators have been manoeuvring to get Johnny Canuk to present a battleship to Britain. The Mayor of Vancouver aptly voiced the feeling of this section when, at a luncheon tendered the officers of the New Zealand, he said: "Canada really ought to be ashamed of herself for not having yet done anything for the Empire's defence." Captain Halsey, of the New Zealand, said "the motherland knew that Canada was as loyal and patriotic as any country that the Empire possessed, even though she had not done as others in the way of contributions." A good deal of the same kind of guff was served up, all carefully prepared for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Empire warship builders.

Sydney "Daily Telegraph," discussing the Speakership of N.S. Wales State Parliament, says: "No doubt the exchange from the regime of Mr. Willis to that of Mr. Morton has been a refreshing one for lovers of Parliamentary decorum. . . . What the "Telegraph" means by "Parliamentary decorum" becomes clear only after reading some of the speeches of the magnum of the Liberal Party since Willis left the chair.

Under the heading "Costly Socialism" Sydney "Daily Telegraph" (6/7/13) dis-

cussed a proposal recently made in the House of Commons, England, to nationalise the coal mines of Wales. The "Telegraph" said that to buy the industry out would cost 130 millions, which would entail an interest charge of five millions a year. "All the benefits, therefore, would be for the existing owners. That is, of course, were justice to be done to them, and their properties bought at the price which the law of supply and demand pronounced them to be worth." Of course, the "Telegraph" knows that Socialism doesn't propose to buy the owners out, but it is impossible for it to refrain from prevarication and misrepresentation when discussing any foolish political proposal. The "Telegraph" knows that the lands and minerals of Britain were stolen from the people, and that if justice were done they would be restored to their original owners without any consideration or compensation for the descendants of the original thieves.

Seven thousand women employed in knitting mills in America have struck work, demanding more sanitary conditions and better pay. Thousands of men have engaged in a sympathetic strike. The employers cannot understand why working women should want cleanliness and better pay, so they, like Joe Cook, deplore the class struggle.

Mr. Holman, Premier of N.S. Wales, seems to have receded from his antagonism to capital punishment. In the Assembly, when speaking in favor of the hanging of Wright, he said that the object of capital punishment was not to exact an eye for an eye or a tooth for a tooth, but to let people who sat down to plot murder understand that, if they attacked society, society would hit back, and hit back to the purpose. Well, if that is the object society is more brutal than is generally supposed. There is perhaps some glimmer of sense in making Bill Sykes suffer for his own sins, but there is neither justice nor reason in putting him out of existence in order that his fate may be a warning to Brown or Jones. The Christian doctrine that one man should be crucified to save others from sin is abhorrent to every logical mind, though it seems dear to the theological and legal professions.

In N.S. Wales the fate of a man who has been sentenced to death seems to depend on peculiar chances. If an election is near the Cabinet is likely to hang him to pacify the medieval-minded. If an election is a good way off the Cabinet is likely to declare against capital punishment and reprieve the condemned. The Cabinet mind changes with varying circumstances.

At the International Medical Congress in London discussions had to be held in English, German, French, Italian, and Esperanto. Latin, which medical men are supposed to learn, does not seem to be of much use to them when it comes to making themselves understood, though it is alleged that it is the international language of science. For writing undecipherable prescriptions Latin is useful to the doctors, but for general purposes Esperanto is infinitely preferable. When professional men cease to be mere profit-hunters Esperanto will probably be taught in the schools.

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Mark the package "Press Matter Only," and address it "To the Editor."

Write briefly and clearly, as long and undecipherable articles stand no chance of publication.

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Socialism holds that the home is so sacred that no man should be allowed to collect rent from it.

Wallace, Darwin, and Marx.

Three Great Investigators.

The triumph of Wallace and Darwin paves the way for the triumph of Marx.

"It is not too much to say that our whole system of society is rotten from top to bottom, and the social environment as a whole, in relation to our possibilities and our claims, is the worst that the world has ever seen." This unqualified indictment of the present system is from a recent book by Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, who was co-discoverer with Charles Darwin of the theory of evolution by variation, natural selection, and survival of the fittest. It is significant that Wallace, who shared honors with Darwin, has given utterance to a condemnation of the capitalist system not a whit less emphatic than that of that other great discoverer—Karl Marx.

In the same year in which Darwin made known his theory of organic evolution, Karl Marx clearly formulated the law governing social evolution. Darwin's theory had to fight its way to recognition in the teeth of religious prejudices, over which it finally triumphed. Marx's discovery, explaining as it does man's social evolution and the consequent growth of his ideas, has had to fight a thousand times more opposition than Darwin's theory. Every vested interest, backed up by the old political economy, the church, and all the old political parties, have conspired together to keep Marx's discovery from the workers, who stand to gain everything from its triumph. The works of Marx have been practically shut out from every school and university throughout the world, and have had to make their way from one workman's hand to that of another. They have been and are being made known and popularised by enormous sacrifice on the part of speakers and writers everywhere, with the result that to-day Marxian economics are probably more widely discussed and read than any other.

The Darwinian theory was an irresistible attack on the old theology which assumed that a creator had placed man in a certain groove from which it was impious to think that he could ever emerge. Darwin proved conclusively that man had evolved from lower animal ancestors, and so revolutionised the thought and belief of his day that now, but a short time after his death, no man of any pretensions to scientific knowledge believes in pre-Darwinian ideas of creation.

Darwin's doctrine of organic evolution is destined to have far-reaching effects, for it has paved the way for the acceptance of Marx's interpretation of history. Though Darwin and Wallace collected a vast amount of evidence of man's physical evolution, they both failed to explain the facts connected with his historical mental development. It

The Rand Battle.

How the Workers were Shot.

A description of brutal capitalist tactics extracted from "The Sydney Morning Herald."

(BY W. U.)

Johannesburg, July 7.

The workers on the greatest goldfield in the world chose Independence Day for their great battle with capital. Johannesburg, the most wonderful example in the world of a mushroom city, and the centre of the industry to which it owes its existence, was the scene of the wildest disorder on July 4 and the following day. The origin of the whole trouble was the management of the New Kleinfontein gold mine, a small property on the eastern end of the reef, lengthened the hours of certain employees without notice by three hours a week. The strike that ensued dragged on for a month, blacklegs filling the strikers' places. Then the New Kleinfontein men started a wonderful march along the 20 miles of reef. They called at mine after mine, and each one visited struck in sympathy with them. Soon the great gold industry of the reef was paralysed, and talk was heard of a general strike. On Friday, July 4, the strikers gave notice that they would hold a meeting on the Johannesburg market square. The police authorities prohibited it, but at the appointed hour the square was bordered with soldiers and police. A crowd numbering some ten thousand persons assembled. The chief magistrate told them that the meeting had been stopped, and asked them to go home. He was stoned. Several Labour leaders addressed the populace, who, at this juncture, were quite orderly. Presently the charge was sounded, and mounted police, armed with pickhandles, and dragoons with sabres drawn, swept the square, trampling down men, women, and children. There was retaliation. Stones were hurled from sheltered places and from the roofs of buildings overlooking the square. Several policemen were badly injured; one was shot in the thigh. When the crowd dispersed it was in an angry mood.

An hour or so after dusk the strike leaders addressed a crowd in one of the principal streets. Their speeches were inflammatory. "Arm yourselves and shoot straight," cried one. But it was a woman's act and not men's words that turned the mob amok. Curiously enough, during the afternoon women were the leaders whenever it came to resisting the police. Now Mrs. Fitzgerald, a beautiful woman and an ardent Socialist, called on the miners to hold up the railway trains. She led a mad rush down to the railway station. The driver of the mail train refused to leave his post. Mrs. Fitzgerald dragged him off the footplate. Denser and denser grew the crowd. The police were beaten back and stoned without mercy. Two or three of them were shot. The railway traffic was hung up. The sansculottes, apart from the strikers, desired more. They swept on to the station, and smashed buildings and furniture. Then they set fire to the station. The fire brigade responded to the summons for assistance. They were stoned, and the driver of the tender narrowly escaped death from a revolver shot. Back they went to the Central Station, beaten and bruised. When vandalism and incendiarism had exhausted themselves a squad of Royal Dragoons arrived and cleared the streets.

The mob made for the offices of the Johannesburg "Star," the leading organ of the mining industry. The mob overcame the resistance of the police, but so strongly barricaded was the "Star" building that an entrance could not be effected into the main portion where the machinery was housed. Not to be denied, the mob swept round to the front portion, where the business and editorial offices were situated. Here they stoned the police, battered down the door, and set the building ablaze. Again the fire brigade answered the call, and again they were sent back with several men injured. The mob on their way had to pass Corner

was left to Marx to accomplish this great work, and in its fulfilment he placed the coping stone upon the vast structure of the evolution theory. He was the first to see that "man is in the most literal sense of the word a 'zoon politikon,' not only a social animal, but an animal which can develop into an individual only in society." Production by isolated individuals, he says, "outside of society—something which might happen as an exception to a civilized man who by accident got into the wilderness and already dynamically possessed within himself the forces of society—is as great an absurdity as the idea of the development of language without individuals living together and talking to one another."

That the workers of the world have now a clearer conception of organic evolution is due largely to Wallace and Darwin, but the fact that they are getting a sound knowledge of history, politics, and economics, with new hope and greater respect for themselves, and that society is consciously progressing towards unity and order is due more to Karl Marx than to any other investigator.

House, the headquarters of the mining groups. When within sight of it they at once made it their objective. A warm reception awaited them. Across the street, shoulder to shoulder, was a row of policemen with rifles at the present. Heedless of the warning, the mob made an ugly rush. Volley after volley was poured into them, and before a minute had elapsed the street was strewn with dead and dying. Most of those hit were not actively participating in the attack, but were led to their doom by curiosity. Utterly routed at the Corner House the mob broke up, and isolated attacks were made on the soldiers and police. The "Transvaal Leader" building was attacked in a half-hearted manner, a volley from the cavalry sending the mob to the rightabout. By midnight there was a reign of terror. The police and troops had taken up positions commanding all the central streets. These they swept with rifle fire. Many innocent persons whose business took them abroad were hit either deliberately or by random shots. In the dark, discrimination was impossible. It was a time for all good citizens to be in their homes, and many of those who were not thought themselves fortunate to be able to take cover in doorways. By 2 in the morning the firing died down. Many of the hooligans who had been pestering the police with their fire, and who were recruited from the scum of the town, betook themselves to a cafe not far from the Corner House to hatch new plans. Detectives discovered their retreat. Presently a posse of police appeared in the doorway and "hands-upped" them. Some 47 were arrested, and almost everyone had in his possession a gun, rifle, or revolver taken from one or other of the three arms and ammunition stores looted early in the afternoon.

Early on Saturday morning the streets were thronged with anxious people. During the morning a small procession of miners went round the town, closing up those stores which had had the temerity to open their doors. In a surprisingly short space of time placards were displayed in most of the shop windows with the legend "Closed in sympathy with the strikers." As police and troops passed down the streets they were jeered, and taunted with cries of "murderers." Shortly after the luncheon hour a crowd of people assembled outside the Rand Club, the rendezvous of mining and commercial magnates. The majority of them were spectators. Some twenty-five, however, invaded the club, smashing windows and furniture. Members retreated upstairs. Two of them took to the balcony, where they fired down on the crowd with automatic pistols. It was alleged, and believed at the time, that one of them was a well-known city merchant. Now the military and police appeared on the scene. Streets were cleared, and the soldiers lay down in skirmishing order. The crowd, finding that the soldiers did not shoot, returned and demonstrated. The soldiers were stoned. The officers gave warnings, and presently it was seen that the soldiers were preparing to fire. The crowd scattered, but as no shots were fired they returned. A few stones were thrown, and the soldiers were bantered, mostly with good-natured chaff. It looked as if things were going to end quite pleasantly. Suddenly, and without any apparent reason, the soldiers were given orders to fire. Lying on the road they fired northwards along Loveday-street and east and west along Commissioner-street. Many people who were not even spectators of the occurrences outside the Rand Club were injured and others killed. One was shot and seriously injured while attempting to take cover in a doorway. The murderous fire continued until about 4.30 p.m. By this time the ranks of the militants were greatly strengthened, for many citizens who had no interest in the strike had become enraged at the firing of the troops, and were quite willing to join in any scheme of retaliation. The miners themselves determined that Corner House and the Rand Club should be blown up that night. It became evident that unless a settlement were speedily arrived at Johannesburg would during the night be razed to the ground. Early in the afternoon the strike leaders had begun a conference with the Prime Minister, General Botha, and the Minister for Defence, General Smuts. It was agreed between the parties that pending negotiations a truce would be called, and a printed notice was at once issued to that effect. During the interval there was considerable excitement over the movements of the troops, and the appearance of the soldiers in various parts of the town was reported to the strike committee. Strenuous endeavours were made to get into touch with the Generals with a view to appealing to them to have the truce respected. Finally, at about 6 o'clock, a message was received from General Botha to the effect that they had seen the leaders of the mining industry, who had unreservedly placed themselves in the hands of the Government. Thereupon an agreement was made, declaring the strike off, and stipulating that the strikers should return to their homes. All the demands of the men were granted; the New Kleinfontein strikers were to be reinstated; the Government were to grant suitable compensation to the strike-breakers, who were in no way to be victimised; the strikers on the other mines were to

Pungent Pars for Militarists.

From Norman Angell's Latest Pamphlet.

"War and the Essential Realities."

Advance is achieved by the destruction of elaborate theorems with which the past has covered quite simple, visible facts. Once destroy that overgrowth and the right idea then emerges of itself.

Men are governed by theories—generally false theories—and any approach to their reason must be by reason.

You cannot cure false thinking by more false thinking.

Take the commonest assumption connected with war and peace and test them in the light, not of unknown or disputed facts, but of the undisputed facts of common knowledge. Here is Mr. Churchill, who lays it down as an axiom that the way for nations to preserve peace is "to be so strong that victory in the event of war is certain." Now, as war is a matter of two parties, he had propounded as an axiom what is a physical absurdity. The two parties in the matter cannot apply it, since both cannot be stronger than the other.

Here is Lord Roberts, who says that our overseas trade depends upon our naval superiority; that if a foreign nation become stronger at sea it would not tolerate our trade competition. Yet the trade competition of Germany has grown and developed during the period in which she was our inferior at sea, and we have been unable to check that competition by our naval superiority.

The statesmen of Europe assume as an axiom that to take territory is to take wealth—for a nation to enrich itself. And the richest peoples are those of the very smallest nations.

We are told that Germany must fight us because she is hungry—she must have the wheat of Canada and the wool of Australia. She can have them now by paying for them; and if she conquered those countries she would still have to pay for them in the same way.

We talk and think of ourselves as the "owners" of Canada—as having rights of proprietorship over eight millions of people of our own race—whereas a moment's reflection shows that we have no such rights at all.

The militarists who talk of the discipline of war and the dangers of peace appeal for more armaments in order to preserve peace and keep us from war.

We talk of the survival of the fit by war, when the quite evident process of war is to kill off the fit, to ensure the survival of the less fit.

Our public men make our flesh creep by talking knowingly of the "intentions" of a nation of sixty-five million people; what they will do five, ten, fifteen years hence; when we should laugh at them if they professed to know the intentions of the English people—their own country-men—even at the next General Election.

If you are compelled to prevent someone using force as against your nationality, it is because he believes that by the use of that force he can destroy or change it. If he thought that the use of force would be ineffective to that end, he would not employ it.

I have attempted to show... that the abandonment of war for material ends depends upon a general realization of its futility for accomplishing those ends.

The prime, if not the sole, factor of advance is hard thinking.

return to their work, and to be taken back as mining operations were resumed, and no victimisation to take place; the representatives of the workers were to be at liberty to lay any other grievances before the Government.

During the riots 18 people were killed and over 300 injured, the casualties thus exceeding those at the battle of Diamond Hill in the Boer War, which lasted three days, and extended over a frontage of 15 miles. The burial of the victims was one of the most impressive ceremonies ever witnessed in South Africa, some 30,000 people attending the funeral.

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The Inspiration of the Socialist.

BY JAMES SIMPSON.

In every part of this ball of matter there are evidences of the real awakening of the working class to a realization of their power. Wherever capitalist exploitation has triumphed over feudalism and chattel slavery and driven home the stinging truth of its existence there is being manifested a spirit of revolt which is given voice in the almost startling increase in the votes cast for Socialist candidates. This is no political phenomena, neither is it the spasmodic uprising of a petulant army of discontents. It is the depressing economic conditions arising from industrial chaos, known as capitalism, and supplemented by the incessant propaganda of education carried on by the ever-strengthening Socialist Party that is producing this encouraging culmination.

Men and women who have strenuously resisted the irrefutable truths that both observation and reason have deduced from present economic and industrial conditions are being compelled to accept the inevitability of the socialization of the means of life. The frantic efforts of the apologists for capitalism to bolster up the system that spells luxury and ease for one class and poverty and slavery for another class are but the reinforced evidence that the private or corporate ownership of the things that are vital to working class existence must pass into the hands of those who use them most but enjoy their benefits the least.

The terrible struggle between the organized section of the working class and their masters on the economic field, the frenzied anxiety of the tools of the capitalist class in the military services to strengthen the forces so frequently used against the revolting working class, and the strenuous efforts to divide the workers on the political field of battle affords striking proof that the interests of the exploiters and the exploited are not identical.

If the signs of the times can be read at all they point to an approaching testing time for those who direct this great working class revolt against the capitalist system. The bugle call to self-sacrificing service has been sounded. Thousands have nothing but themselves to sacrifice and with the spirit of the martyr are prepared to give the best that is in them for the cause. In material things they have nothing to lose but their chains and a world to gain. Their hope is for the industrial democracy and their watchword is "Workers of the World Unite." Their faith is strengthened by things visible and not by deceiving uncertainties. From this class will come the emancipation of the toilers in the mills, and factories and every corner of this profit-making and soul-seared abyss.

It may be through tears and serious heart burning that the goal is reached, but the working class must win if men, women, and children are going to step out into a wider field of opportunity and a fuller enjoyment of the things that modern science and invention have laid at our doors. The many sow but the few reap the harvest. Those who toil do not eat the ripest fruit. Every development of modern industry, including the improvement of machinery, the specialization of production and distribution, the concentration of capital, the utilization of natural forces, and the elimination of wasteful processes emphasizes the coming of a better social order.

When this comes individuality will be given a freer and fuller expression. Profits will not actuate men to frenzied zeal in their lust for industrial power. Human beings will not be made the ladder by which the strongest rise to oppress the weakest of their kind. Material possessions alone will not be the passport to the highest positions in a recreated society. On the other hand the making of things for use and not for profit will be the dominating incentive behind productive industry. The strong will lavish their strengthening influence upon the weak, leading them to new avenues of usefulness and opportunity. Contributions to industrial and social betterment through the genius of mind and heart will receive the widest recognition.

The bleeding fingers that now ply the needle in the sweatshops of great industrial centres will minister to the needs of the rejuvenated humanity with a dexterity borne of new inspiration and supplemented with an exhilarating interest. Little children who now offer their immaturely developed physical and mental power to satisfy the criminal greed for profits so manifest among a section of the capitalist class will be given an opportunity to express their enthusiasm in physical exercise, enrich their minds at the fountains of undiluted truth, and step out into lives of usefulness well equipped to meet the responsibilities of citizenship. Men and women will no longer parade the highways dejected, despondent, and despairing, looking for an easy retreat from an industrial system that exploits their bodies for the enrichment of a privileged few. They will stand forth the very incarnation of a deified humanity, pulsating with

Socialism and Sin.

A Dogma from the Dark Ages.

The worst sin to-day is to oppose the ruling class.
(BY J. W. ROCHE.)

One of the most degrading and inhuman ideas ever invented by priestcraft is the idea of sin. Rivers of human blood have been shed because of this horrible doctrine. Natural desires which are not only legitimate but essential to the progress of the race have been characterised as sinful and wicked and against the will of God, and yet the advocates of the sin doctrine also affirm that God made man, and in the same breath they say that God will punish eternally those who yield to those natural desires for which God must be responsible if He made man. The sin myth is based upon the fall of man from a higher state of existence to a lower, an idea which is put completely out of court by the modern fact of evolution as demonstrated by the discoveries of modern science. The sin doctrine makes it imperative that man must abase himself and cringe and crawl and acknowledge his utter filthiness in the sight of God before he has any hope of mercy. And yet the advocates of the sin myth are horrified at the idea of their descent from lower forms of life! They scream angrily at the idea that the apes are our cousins, and yet they claim they must place themselves below the level of the ape before they can hope for pardon. Is there anything more abject and crawlsome than the sight of a man down on his knees praying to the brassy heavens? No self-respecting ape would be so foolish. Of course, there is no hell fire for the ape, as he is only an animal, but, strange to say, the ape has more self-reliance than the average upholder of the sin myth. The despairing howl of the gospel grinder that "man can do nothing to save himself, he is too full of sin," is one of these things that fills the thoughtful mind with disgust, which changes to indignation when we discover that those who preach this lie are the staunch upholders of capitalist society, and do their best to disprove their own teaching by doing as much for themselves as possible. It is a striking fact that throughout the history of Christianity, especially during the Dark Ages, the most serious sins against God happened to be the greatest sins against the ruling authorities, so there seemed to be a kind of "honorable understanding" between the Deity and the ruling class, and the value of different sins were estimated accordingly. For more than 1200 years the greatest sin that could be committed throughout Christendom was by word or action to offer the slightest objection to the doctrines or practices of the Roman Catholic Church.

This awful sin was punishable by death, torture, or confiscation of property in this life and an eternal roasting in the next. And today this still holds good in a different way. The greatest sin we can commit to-day is to oppose the ruling class, and while the advanced civilization of the twentieth century prevents wholesale burning of heretics we find the authorities committing murder through the medium of the armed forces in the interests of alleged "law and order."

The sin doctrine was a development arising out of primitive dualism, and modern science demolishes that notion entirely. Those actions which are detrimental to humanity, which were originally called "sins," are the products of conditions, and hence we can safely say are simply lower expressions of eternal energy working upon and through the human mind.

The abolition of sin in this sense is only possible when the conditions of human life are made so high and pure that man will as a result of higher moral development cease to do these things which degrade him and prevent his further development. The institution of Socialism and the consequent abolition of class rule, with its drunkenness, poverty, prostitution, and general ignorance of the masses, will sweep the notion of man's inherent sinfulness into the abyss of oblivion, and self-reliance will be the natural result of acquired scientific knowledge, and

new hope, invigorated with fresh enthusiasm, and free to develop the best and noblest human qualities.

This is the inspiration of the Socialist. With this vision as a possible attainment and evolutionary forces of his side he cannot despair. Opposition is merely the stepping stone by which he reaches closer to the realization of his tremendous purpose. Persecution and imprisonment are accepted as the inevitable consequences of his struggle. To turn back would be an act of treason, to even hesitate or falter would meet with an immediate rebuke from the inner personality. He must press forward. A million voices call him to the struggle. They come from the depths of the mines, from the looms in the mills, from the thundering machinery in the factory, in suppressed tones from the white plague victims in the crowded tenements, and from the generations yet unborn. He hopes to win; he knows he'll win; he will win.

—'Cotton's weekly.'

Increasing Efficiency.

Increasing Profits.

How the Managers play on the Worker's innocence and credulity.
BY GORDON BROWN.

England is often spoken of as the "classic land of capitalist development," but for sheer unadulterated capitalism, commend me to America, the land of chewing gum, cspidors, and hocuses.

In the United States to-day they have almost reached the limit in the art of commodity peddling, that distinguishing feature of capitalist society. We read that more money is spent on advertising than on education, and education costs in the region of 400,000,000 dollars.

Novelists who have made a hit are in great demand for writing catchy advertising pears, and we are told, make more at the game than at novel writing. University professors write books and lecture on the "Art and Psychology of Advertising," but it is in the methods adopted to gain the maximum of surplus value out of the slaves that are so instructive to Australian Wage Plugs.

The majority of Socialists have read or heard of the Taylor system—that system which seeks by scientific methodical training to eliminate unnecessary actions of the worker, whilst performing his task, and thus increase his productive capacity. Such being the case there is no necessity to deal with it here. But there are other methods less known, but perhaps as effective. We gather enlightenment by a perusal of a book written by Walter Dill Scott, Professor of Psychology, North-western University, Evanston, Illinois, entitled "Increasing Human Efficiency in Business." The professor demonstrates how by a judicious use of the psychological elements of the human make-up, by stimulating emulation, encouraging loyalty, and by a wise recognition of the almost universal love of approbation many business undertakings have enormously increased their exploiting (of course the professor doesn't call it exploiting) power. He quotes the example of one firm which keeps a list of all its 'slave's' birthdays, and when that auspicious occasion comes round for any particular worker his record is scanned, and he is invited into the managerial sanctum. Thus the professor: "I imagine the surprise, the instant access of pride and loyalty, the impulse to greater effort and efficiency, when the young man was called into the manager's office on his birthday, congratulated on his record, and informed that he would start his new year with an advance in wages."

Of course, the increased wages stunt would, if exercised too regularly, be too expensive, so various cheaper methods are resorted to. For instance: Some departmental stores publish a monthly magazine, and when any salesman reaches prominence, and by reason of his persuasive power succeeds in foisting on the public a more than usual amount of shoddy, a picture of his "dial" is printed in the magazine. (Perhaps, Mr. Editor, this wouldn't be a bad idea for you and the sub-gatherers.)

An American publication the other week gave an account of one great industrial concern which receives hundreds of personal applications for jobs. This firm, knowing of the waste which accrues from indiscriminate methods of employing slaves, has instituted a scientific slave-sorting shop by means of which an attempt is made to fit the right man to the right job. A woman doctor is at the head of the sorting department, and every applicant for work must interview her. Questions are asked, and whilst the applicant is writing down the answers the doctor with the eye of a detective is noting the make-up of the would-be profit-producer. The hands, shape of the head, contour of the face all tell their story to the keen-eyed doc., and if the applicant doesn't come up to standard he is politely shown the door. Foremen who made dollars out of suckers who bought jobs have had their day at this firm; so also have those who made it a rule to engage only their own family and the family's relations. Such haphazard methods of employing labor were not conducive to efficiency; that is to say, to greatest profit production, and thus had to go.

A study of capitalism in its most highly developed form shows two distinct tendencies. One toward a thorough economical, efficient, and scientific form of wealth production, the other toward the greatest waste of wealth the world has witnessed. The inherent forces of this system compel expansion and investment of capital and consequent struggle for markets; then the waste of blood and treasure through war. Again, the struggle by the commodity peddlars for customers cause millions to be wasted in advertising. The waste in one direction compels a saving in another; thus the wonderful wage-saving devices and the impetus

instead of a shivering terror-stricken wretch tottering on the brink of an eternal lake of fire, man will rise triumphant in his strength and throwing aside the grave clothes of ignorance and superstitious fear he will conquer the forces of Nature and bend them to his will. And when the aeons have rolled by and he has played his part in the eternal drama he will go back to the nebulous dust and play his part again and again in the countless manifestations of eternal motion yet to be.

The Northern Territory.

For Trusts not Immigrants.

Various kinds of Labor not wanted.
BY JAYEM.

"Why do all the workers crowd into the cities? Why don't they get away to the empty spaces of this continent?" So asks Fat at a banquet when he responds to the toast of "Our glorious Commonwealth."

Recently I made some enquiries from a well-known official re employment in the Northern Territory. At a lecture he had boomed this part of the Commonwealth, and I imagined in my innocence that here was the earthly paradise, the golden treasure at the foot of the rainbow that I had been seeking for a lifetime.

In reply to several of my queries by letter the careful official replied in beautiful writing with nicely spaced lines such as would delight the editor of this paper. I quote, and hope there is nothing libellous in the statements.

"In the first place, I think it may be said that you would find no secretarial work; the country is only a very small one (he refers to Darwin) as yet, and only Government officials need such officers.

"In regard to house work, everything, of course, would depend upon what you are willing to do, but you must understand that black and yellow labour is almost non-existent.

"Such Chinese as there are, are readily snapped up at anything from £8 to £14 per month.

"White domestic servants are almost unknown; there are only a few in Darwin.

"Black lubras are as yet useful only to a slight extent." (!)

Then the good official recommends that no white woman should flit to Darwin unless (1) she had a husband for company, or (2) she had a definite "place" to go to as a domestic companion, or (3) as a governess with a place in prospective.

The climate, though hot, is not injurious if people take plenty of exercise. In this way domestics of a white colour would probably remain perfectly healthy in Darwin.

To the average inhabitant of the few big cities in Australia, Darwin and the Northern Territory generally is as unknown a land as Australia is to the average British worker. The latter, thousands of him (and her) has been fooled by lectures into emigrating to this land of alleged plenty. And what does the innocent immigrant find on arrival?

As much chance of a good living as the deluded person who listens to lectures and races up to the Territory on the word of a fat salaried Commonwealth official.

What the Territory is really for and for whom may be discovered in the accompanying short article, clipped from a Sydney paper, the editor of which asks the sinister question "Are they getting away from the Trust?"

AMERICANS AND THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Under the picturesque heading, "American Invasion of Australia," London Meat Trades' Journal writes:

"According to D. E. Quinn, New South Wales Commissioner for the United States, hundreds of cattle breeders of Texas and other Southern and Western States have signified their intention of going to Northern Australia, and entering the cattle business upon a bigger scale than ever before attempted. Concessions have been arranged, he says, for taking over the vast portions of more than 1,000,000 square miles of virgin territory, which is adapted to the raising of millions of sheep and cattle. He says that the largest killing, freezing and packing plant in the world will soon be in the course of construction at one of the seaports of Northern Australia, in which sheep, hogs, and cattle will be handled for the markets of the world."

Are they getting away from the Trust!

toward increased efficiency and higher organisation in wealth production. Can two such tendencies be reconciled by the developing system as our reformers avow, or will a revolution consciously undertaken by an awakened proletariat be the necessary outcome.

ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, O.M.,
D.C.L., F.R.S.
CO-WORKER WITH CHARLES DARWIN.

"It is my firm conviction that when we have cleansed the Augean stable of our present social organisation, and have made such arrangements that all shall contribute their share either of physical or mental labour, and that everyone shall obtain the full and equal reward for their work, the future progress of the race will be rendered certain by the fuller development of its higher nature, acted on by a special form of selection, which will then come into play."—"Social Environment and Moral Progress," by Alfred Russel Wallace, 1913.

The Workers of Servia and the War.

Descriptions of the conditions in the Balkans as given by trades union comrades show what a terrible misfortune the war is for the working population. When such stories date from past ages they can be rendered as tales of heroism and phantastic adventure. But one can understand what war really means from the description of the present campaign by those who do not write to order or for their own aggrandisement, but who endeavor to shed a light on the position as regards civilisation and progress. The following short report of the Servian Trades Unions Centre should be educative for all workers in that it describes the effects of the war in such a manner as will dismiss from mind all the fine pictures of national war heroes and such like.

The information gives details of the state of affairs from the mobilisation in September last, which took great numbers of trades unionists. In a few days 90 per cent. of the organised workers were under arms. They ceased to be free persons and became parts of a large military machine, the fate of which was in the hands of a few. They were torn from the friendly educational work in home and workshop and in the Labour movement, and pressed into the service of the sword. Death and destruction are the means by which the ruling classes gain fame and booty, while the result is hunger and misery for the masses. During the mobilisation, as the various regiments began to march out from Belgrade, many comrades visited the officers of the unions for the last handshake, with sad hearts in the knowledge that they were leaving, perhaps for ever, their uncared for families, the Party, and their unions. Whoever had a few dinars left them behind for his family, realising the privations and hardships in store for them. The trials of these poor fellows on the march, in action, and even during the armistice, are not to be described. Sometimes they had to march 500 and even 800 kilometres without sleep or food and in intense cold.

The patriotic employers hurried to profit by the war. Large numbers of workers had their wages reduced or withheld. For many workers, in particular several thousand miners, wages were withheld for two and three months. Naturally this created revolts, but the police were ever at the elbows of the employers. A great company which constructs railways in East Servia refused to pay wages, but the police did not intervene on behalf of the necessitous workers.

Following a decision of the Trades Unions Centres places were closed after the mobilisation, and an inventory made of all property. Valuables and moneys were handed over to the cashier of the Centre, so that everything should be safe in case of extraordinary complications. The few comrades left, being either very young or very old persons, were given advice for their future activity by means of circulars. Many strikes had to be given up at the time the war commenced, in all 11, covering 1,000 workers, for which 15,000 francs (about £600) had been spent.

The war gave the employers the opportunity to suspend the trade courts, and so deprive the workers of the possibility of obtaining their rights. Those few who are still employed are stood off at the will of the masters. In all workshops and factories where work is done for the army wages have been tremendously reduced, and the time of working increased by 20 to 50 per cent. Further, in all State works deductions are made from the workmen's wages for the Red Cross Society.

STRIKE-BREAKING METHODS IN GERMANY.

The National Miners' Union of Germany has recently published an interesting pamphlet which gives an excellent illustration of the methods employed in Germany to crush the strikes, with the help of the criminal courts. The pamphlet gives a review of all cases in which members of the Union were indicted during the miners' strike of last year, in the Ruhr district.

It will be remembered that this gigantic strike had been preparing for years among the four different miners' unions which exist in this district, namely, the National Union, which the employers call "socialistic," the Hirsch-Duncker, or Liberal Union of Miners, the Union of the Polish Miners, and the Christian Miners' Union, which, politically, has leanings towards the clerical party. Finally, however, the Christian Union prevented its members from stopping work together with the members of the other three unions, and they even went so far as to help the police and military authorities in securing a great number of indictments against the miners who struck. More than 2,000 people have consequently been prosecuted for so-called obstructions, slander, and other things connected with the strike which had produced so many strike-breakers. The result of 1,206 of these trials

was known when the report was written, and it transpires that 299 men and 84 women were condemned to imprisonment, 274 men and 148 women were fined, 280 men and 92 women were acquitted, and in 29 cases the charges were withdrawn. The men were condemned to altogether 28 years and 3 months imprisonment, and the women to altogether 2 years 8 months and 2 weeks: total, 31 years. The total fines amounted to £530 for men and £287 for women. Among those receiving imprisonment, 4 men were sentenced to more than 1 year, 70 to more than 1 month, 177 to more than 1 week and 48 to less than 1 week. Five women were condemned to more than 1 month, 54 to more than 1 week, and 25 to less than 1 week. In the case of women with unweaned babies, imprisonment was not postponed, but the unfortunate women had to take their babies with them to prison. The usual charges against these men and women were that they had called a blackleg, "scab," or that they had spoken to some neighbour concerning these strike-breakers, in an offensive manner.

These are some of the means which were employed by the mine-owners, assisted by the police and the military (there were nearly as many police and soldiers in the districts as strikers), as well as the Christian Union, to defeat the heroic struggle of the other three unions. It might be of interest to add that one of the main arguments of the leaders of the "Christians" for not going on strike was, that they could not allow the chance to capture the British coal markets to pass, which was afforded the German coal combines on account of the strike in England.

Since that time, however, the "conquered" unions have rapidly gained in influence and membership, while the Christian Union is declining day by day.

Re the I. S. Bureau.

River-street, Bellevue Hill,
July 26, 1913.

Dear Sir,—In reading "Inconsistent Socialists" in the I.S., 19/7/13, the following question arose in my mind: Is the A.S.P. consistent in affiliation with the I.S.B.? Seeing that the I.S.B. is composed of all shades of reformists, reactionists, working class organisations from the Liberal policy of the British Labor Party, the opportunist Independent Labor Party, the pseudo British Socialist Party (nee S.D.P.), that great conglomeration of immediate demands of the American Socialist Party, the reformist Socialist section of the Italian Socialist Party, the Parliamentary Reformist, Social Democrats of Germany and Austria, the political diplomacy of the Unified French Socialists and the Bourgeois Revolutionary Socialist Party of Russia, whilst last, but not by any means least, in regard to treacherously side-tracking the working class movement, the Australian Hard Labor Party, I claim that as their (A.S.P.) policy is revolutionary, as all Socialists must be, there is not room in the I.S.B., and that no good purpose can be served by affiliation. I would like your opinion of the question if you can find time and space to deal with it. —I am, yours in revolt,

WILL DIXON.

IF They Come.

(BY VORENUS.)

Our Conscription Act is defended with the remark, "We are only defending our homes against the Japanese." The poor unfortunate Japs. are the bogies held up to frighten us into one of the greatest curses that ever stalked the face of this earth. Will the Japs. ever invade Australia? They might, but it is certain that the Japanese people never will worry Australia of their own accord, because they are too poor. The only chance they will have of coming here will be if the Japanese capitalists finance the expedition. In history we have no record of any people going to conquer another country, but history is full of facts concerning the numberless times the rich have organised marauding expeditions to capture other lands and make the conquered people slaves. England was invaded by William of Normandy, one of the most unprincipled scoundrels that ever foisted himself on the toilers. The men he took with him were no better—they were the dregs of Europe. Some people are apt to boast of what England gained by the Norman invasion. Certainly England to a great extent followed in the footsteps of this predatory gang of murderers. England has conquered India and South Africa, and what a lovely state those places are in! Will anyone dare to say that the easy-going English people would ever have fitted out expeditions for the subjugation of these people? Never. But the English and other capitalists did, and the people in those lands now work to produce money which keeps the capitalists in idleness. And the Japs. would be just as justified in "protecting" Australia as does England in South Africa and India. Therefore if ever the Japs. do come here it will be because they have been forced to do so by a greedy, lazy clique of sycophantic parasites who wish to exploit Australia and

use the Australians to produce wealth for them while they live in idleness. The remedy for this is Socialism, and the Australian wage-slaves should organise for Socialism and help to spread the revolutionary doctrine in all lands. That will end the reign of the capitalists, and with those loafers out of the way there will be no fear of any nation invading us. International peace never can come while the capitalists are allowed to stir up international hatred.

WANTED.

The manager would be glad to learn of any comrade or branch having the following numbers of the Int. Soc. Review, Australia, and who would like to dispose of same:—

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Already acknowledged, \$11 10s. 7d., Barrier A.S.P., 10s. 6d. Total \$22 1s. 1d.

International Socialist Club.

The Next General Meeting of Members will be held on Sunday, Aug. 24, at 11 a.m.
O. BLANC, Sec.

A.S.P. News & Notes.

National Executive Administrative Council.

Ballot-papers have been sent to all the branches for the election of Party Officers. Branches are requested to return used and unused ballot-papers to W. R. WINSPEAR 115 Goulburn-st., Sydney not later than August 30th.

SYDNEY.

Despite the bitter cold weather splendid meetings have been held during the past week. On Thursday, August 28th, Comrade T. Slade will lecture on the Benefits of a Six Hour Day. Thursday, August 21st, is the date of the next business meeting, when a ballot for general officers will take place.

On Wednesday, August 13th, Com. Luke Jones will debate T. Glynn on "the use of Political Action to the Working Class," in Queen's Hall, Pitt Street.

CECIL WHITMORE,

Secretary.

MELBOURNE BRANCH, A.S.P.

On Tuesday, 29th July, there was a good attendance at Branch headquarters, it being the third of a series of weekly dances, held in aid of branches' finance. Everything went off with a swing, and there is every likelihood of there being a further increase in attendance at same.

A good propaganda meeting was held at Collingwood, on Friday evening, when Comrade O'Keeffe Zeegain, and the writer held the attention of a fairly large audience. Comrade Steve Brown, disposing of the literature.

Saturday dance boasted another increase in attendance, thereby augmenting our weekly income.

Sunday was an exceptionally busy day, there being a good attendance at our Yarra Bank meeting, a good attendance at the Sunday School, and a bumper attendance at our headquarters in the evening, when H. J. Cruickshank spoke in English, and a Russian Comrade addressed the section of Russian Comrades and their friends in his own language.

On Tuesday, 5th, the writer delivered a lecture on Machine Production in the Port Melbourne Town Hall. The attendance was fair, and all present voted it an excellent lecture.

On Thursday evening there was a really excellent attendance at our headquarters, it being the monthly general meeting. The financial report was adopted and it was agreed was decidedly good. Five new members were enrolled, and accorded a welcome.

J. R. WILSON.

LEICHHARDT.

A fairly good meeting was held on Saturday night with Duffield and Jones as principal speakers.

YOUNG, Sec.

NEWTOWN.

The Branch held its usual propaganda meetings on Saturday and Sunday nights, Aug. 2 and 3. Comrade Jones was the principal speaker on Saturday night, and Comrade Kilburn on Sunday.

On Saturday night, Aug. 9, Comrades Walsh and Kilburn had a good hearing, and on Sunday night, Com. Duffield opened and was followed by Com. Jones who held the audience spellbound for an hour. Newtown friends are always ready for a good speaker, and hope that Com. Jones will come more often. Com. Walsh, the old war horse, followed, and as usual was ready, and heartily welcomed by the audience.

ANNIE DUFFIELD, Sec.

BALMAIN.

A good meeting was held at National street, Rozelle, on Saturday night, when Sloan, Bryce, and Talbot delivered stirring addresses. Literature sold well.

Another good meeting was held at Rowntree street, Balmain, on Sunday night, at which Moore, Sloan, and Bryce were the speakers.

At the last branch meeting the following resolution was unanimously carried: "That the Administrative Council be asked to try and arrange for a Conference between the A.S.P., the S.L.P., and the political I.W.W., with a view to bringing the three bodies together to present a solid front to the workers in the cause of Socialism."

Comrade Moroney, of the S.L.P., will lecture in the Town Hall, Balmain, on Thursday, August 14. Subject: "What is Socialism." All comrades and friends are invited.

BRISBANE.

This is the land of "experimental freedom," so saith a "Wattle Day" enthusiast of the female persuasion. Well, I don't know, but the way the authorities are experimenting here we are in a fair way to see freedom experimented out of existence. Freedom of speech in Brisbane is a myth. Sentimental flapdoodle lists, of the Wattle League, may rant about the liberty of the subject, but let anyone make the attempt to voice his opinions publicly at a street meeting, and the boys in blue will soon get to business. The latest experiment in freedom is to demand a passport from all Russian immigrants, any of whom, failing to produce such, are arrested. Yesterday a group of Russians landed here from the "Eastern." One of them had no passport, whereupon the Water Police, acting under instructions from the Chief Secretary of Queensland, placed him under arrest. With their usual courtesy (?) the Police refused him a meal, and he perforce had to remain hungry until this morning. Meantime the Russian Club along with two representatives from the A.S.P. (local) got busy, and interviewed the Leader of the Opposition, Secretary of the Australian Labor Federation, and the Editor of the "Standard." The authorities wish to blame the shipping company for allowing an emigrant to embark without a passport, but why any passport at all? By George Reid's monacle, this land of liberty is indeed in a parlous state when the Russian Government can just say the word, and immediately the powers that be in Queensland rush to do their bidding, for really that's what is amounts to.

Yours for the "real goods,"

GORDON BROWN.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

Woman and the Social Problem (May W. Simons)	1d
The Growth of Socialism (Debs)	1d
From Revolution to Revolution (Herron)	1d
Revolutionary Unionism (Debs)	1d
Wage, Labor and Capital (Marx)	1d
The Man Under the Machine (Simons)	1d
The Mission of the Working Class (Vail)	1d
Prison Labor, (Debs)	1d
Parable of the Water Tank (Bellamy)	1d
Why I Am a Socialist (Herron)	1d
What Life Means to Me (London)	1d
Science and Socialism (La Monte)	1d
Unity and Victory (Debs)	1d
Where We Stand (Spargo)	1d
Why a Workingman Should Be a Socialist (Wilshire)	1d
Socialist Party and Working Class (Debs)	1d
You and Your Job (Sandburg)	1d
Liberty (Eugene V. Debs)	1d
Class Unionism (Debs)	1d
An Appeal to the Young (Kropotkin)	1d
The Issue (Eugene V. Debs)	1d
Industrial Unionism (Debs)	1d
Industrial Union Methods (Trautmann)	1d
Forces That Make for Socialism (John Spargo)	1d
Craft Unionism (Eugene V. Debs)	1d
The Scab (Jack London)	1d
Woman and Socialism (May Walden)	1d
Revolution (Jack London)	1d
Useful Work v. Useless Toil (Morris)	1d
The Tramp (Jack London)	1d
Marx on Cheapness (translated by La Monte)	1d
Danger Ahead	1d
Debs and Russell	1d
Postage 1d. each extra, 8d. per doz. post paid.	

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O. BLANC, Secretary.

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